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NEW PARLIAMENT CONSTITUTED. The new Austrian parliament, composed after the general elections of May 13, held its first session on June 8 in the presence of Federal President Theodor Koerner.

Four parties are represented: the People's party (82 delegates), the Socialist party (74), the Freedom party (6) and the Communist party (3). Felix Hurdes (People's party) has been reelected President, Johann Boehm (Socialist) First Vice President, and Alfons Gorbach (People's party) has been elected Second Vice President of the House.

FIRST REGISTRATIONS FOR THE NEW FEDERAL ARMY.

Twenty-two draft boards are now starting to process the 39,600 Austrians in the class of 1937 who are eligible for military service in order to determine their fitness for duty. On the basis of statistical data, it is expected that 88% of the eligible men presenting themselves for registration during the period between May 28 and mid-July will meet the health requirements for "admission to the armed forces." Another 4% will probably be allowed to postpone their induction date, pursuant to special provisions of the Defense Law. This means that a total of approximately 29,000 must expect to be inducted into the Federal Army no later than March 1957.

When he appears before the commission, every eligible man will be asked to indicate the branch of military service in which he wants to serve. A number of the recruits will find it hard to make a choice. In the non-motorized infantry, he may "get away" with nine months of service, but this is not the case with specialized units, i.e. all those using advanced technical equipment. In all probability, some 60-70% of the entire armed force will be assigned to special units, for whom a service period of 15 months will apply.

AUSTRIA TO DISPENSE WITH MILITARY JUSTICE. There is to be no military jurisdiction in Austria. Members of the Federal Army who violate the penal law will be subject to general penal jurisdiction, just as are all other citizens. This principle is provided for in an amendment to the Code of Penal Procedure recently completed by the Legislative Division of the Ministry of Justice. The amendment is to be submitted to the first Cabinet meeting held after the reorganization of the Government.

SEARCH FOR AUSTRIANS STILL HELD IN RUSSIA SHOULD CONTINUE, EX-POW'S DEMAND. A delegation of former prisoners of war was received at the Foreign Ministry

(Continued on Page 4)

VIENNA FAVORED AS HEADQUARTERS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY. The U. S. State Department has announced its support of Vienna as the permanent seat of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Invitations from Vienna and Geneva have been under consideration, a spokesman of the State Department said.

The final decision is to be made this autumn, when 84 member countries from all parts of the globe will convene in New York.

The Soviet Embassy in Vienna has issued a statement announcing the support of the Government of the USSR of Austria's invitation to the IAEA to set up its headquarters in Vienna.

ATOM-FOR-PEACE-AGREEMENT SIGNED BY AUSTRIA, UNITED STATES. Representatives of Austria and the United States recently signed a proposed agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement was negotiated within the framework of President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program. The agreement was signed for Austria by Ambassador Karl Gruber and for the United States by Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State.

Under the proposed agreement the Austrian Government will receive information as to the design, construction and operation of research reactors and their use as research, development and engineering tools. It is contemplated that private American citizens and organizations would be authorized to supply the Austrian Government, or authorized private persons under its jurisdiction, with appropriate equipment and services.

The proposed agreement further provides that the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission will lease to the Austrian Government up to 6 kilograms (13.2 pounds) of contained U-235 in uranium enriched up to a maximum of 20 percent U-235. Austria assumes responsibility for using and safeguarding the fissionable material in accordance with the terms of the proposed agreement. The agreement provides for the exchange of unclassified information in the research reactor field, related health and safety problems and on the use of radioactive isotopes in physical and biological research, medical therapy, agriculture, and industry.

Looking to the future, the agreement expresses confidence that the cooperation of the parties will be extended to the design, construction and operation of power producing

(Continued on Page 2)

268 REFUGEES FROM EAST REACH AUSTRIA DURING APRIL. The entry of refugees from Eastern Europe into Austria is continuing without interruption. During April, a total of 268 refugees from the Iron Curtain countries and Yugoslavia sought political refuge in Austria. In that month, nine persons arrived from Czechoslovakia, forced to leave their native country because of political persecution or because of the pressure of economic conditions. One man came from Eastern Germany, in possession of regular travel documents. He gave economic conditions as the reason for his flight. Another refugee from Eastern Germany was a Hungarian. From Hungary itself, there were 55 refugees, two of them members of the army.

Once again, the largest number of refugees came from Yugoslavia. Of the total of 198 Yugoslavs entering Austria, 54 came with proper documents while the remainder came across the "green border." Four refugees of Hungarian and Yugoslav nationality entered via Yugoslavia and Italy, respectively.

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS VIENNA. Mr. Prochnow, Deputy Undersecretary for Economic Affairs in the U.S. Department of State, recently paid a few days' visit to Vienna. During his stay in the Austrian capital, the U.S. official conferred with Austrian economists and industrial leaders and also held detailed discussions on economic problems with Envoy Platzer of the Economic Policy Division of the Austrian Foreign Office.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE. Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Franklin Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on June 4. The Ambassador accepted this honor in person and delivered the principal address at the school's general graduation ceremonies, during which the degree was awarded.

AUSTRIAN ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN SECTION OF ICFTU. The European Regional Organization (ERO) of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) recently held a three-day conference at Frankfurt-am-Main. Franz Olah was elected Vice-President of the Organization and Fritz Klenner a member of the Executive Board. Herr Olah, a member of the Austrian Parliament, is Vice-President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions. Herr Klenner is the Acting Secretary General of AFTU.

AUSTRIAN EDITOR ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS COMMITTEE. Oscar Pollak, editor-in-chief of the Vienna "Arbeiter-Zeitung," has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Press Institute. The General Assembly of this organization, which recently met in Zurich, Switzerland, also elected John Harris, U.S.A., and Chicao Honda, Japan, as deputy chairmen of the Executive Committee. Among the new members of the organization's Executive Board is Alberto Gainza Paz, publisher and editor-in-chief of "La Prensa" in Buenos Aires.



THE FIRST HELICOPTER FOR THE AUSTRIAN ARMY. Lt. Col. Hauck, commander of the Langenlebarn Airport, flew the first helicopter for the Austrian Federal Army from Paris to Austria. The machine is an American "Bell-47-G2." It will be used for training Austrian military pilots and also for rescue work in disaster areas. The photograph shows Captain Falk, in uniform, receiving instructions from Lt. Col. Hauck in the cockpit of the machine.

Atom-For-Peace-Agreement (Continued from Page 1) reactors. This proposed cooperative agreement will enable Austrians to acquire in their own country valuable training and experience in nuclear science and engineering for the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, including civilian nuclear power within the framework of the "Atoms for Peace" program.

IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC POLICY. According to calculations by experts at the Paris Office of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), the rate of growth of the Austrian social product since 1938 has not been matched by any other Western European country except Sweden. Considering that Sweden was not involved in the last war and was therefore spared the difficulties of reconstruction, the Austrian achievement takes on even greater significance. The development of the social product, i.e. the total volume of goods and services of a national economy in terms of constant prices (with 1938 taken as 100), presents the following picture: Sweden

174, Austria 166, the Netherlands 164, Norway 157, Portugal 150, the German Federal Republic 147, France 144, Belgium 140, Switzerland 139, Italy 139, Denmark 138, Great Britain 137, Ireland 120 and Greece 111.

As a result of large-scale investments during the war period and investments in the amount of one billion dollars under the Marshall Plan, Austria's industrial capacity has been increased approximately two-and-one-half times in comparison with the prewar period.

The increase in the social product has also resulted in an increase in capital, i.e. of gross investments. Between 1938 and 1955, expenditures for means of production and investments in construction increased by approximately 400%, an improvement achieved by no other European country.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS NEARLY 30,000 IN ONE MONTH.

According to reports from the Land employment offices, the number of registered job-seekers at the end of May was 87,317. Of this number, 36,129 (41.4%) were men and 51,188 (58.6%) women. Compared with the figures for the end of April 1956, there was a drop of 28,963 (or 24.9%) in the total figure. Of the last-mentioned figure, 19,692 (or 68%) were men.

The building trades were responsible for 30.1% of this decrease, having employed 8,717 additional workers. The hotel and restaurant trades for 2,994 (10.3%), 1,261 (4.4%) obtained employment as auxiliary workers, the metal industries employed 1,045 (3.6%), the wood-processing industry 888 (3.1%), the textile trades 552 (1.9%) and clothing manufacturers 532 (1.8%).

Total employment has now hit 2,151,444; which is higher by 55,846 than at the same time last year. This, the highest figure ever reached in Austria, is very close to the full employment mark.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS FINANCED BY THREE-WAY AGREEMENTS. On February 7th, the Austrian Government signed an agreement with the United States concerning import of American agricultural surpluses. Under the provisions of this agreement, farm products to a value of 580 million schillings will be shipped to Austria. One-third of the billed amount will then be paid for by Austrian exports to countries included in the American foreign aid program. This and various earlier shipping contracts have together provided Austrian exporters with the necessary funds—currently totalling 440 million schillings—to finance their export programs. Under the arrangements, Austrian products have been shipped to Turkey, Vietnam, Korea and Cambodia. Negotiations are under way to include a number of East Asian countries in the Austrian export program under the three-way agreement.

OIL FOUND IN UPPER AUSTRIA. Since 1948, geological explorations for oil have been going on in Upper Austria, Salzburg and Styria. Making use of general geological maps and of a modern American reflection apparatus complete with the blasting equipment that goes with it, oil prospectors had sunk and measured a total of 5,029 blast borings as of the end of April 1956. In addition, 89 structural borings,

representing a total of 69,000 ft., were sunk in the area. On the basis of the exploratory findings, drilling was started on two deep wells.

The Puchkirchen I bore reached the crystalline basement complex at a final depth of 9,300 ft. In the strata between 4,200 ft. and 7,750 ft., weak indications of gas were found in isolated, thin layers of sand. However, these indications were not corroborated by the electrical measurements carried out. The thicker sand beds in this complex of strata proved to be water-bearing. On the other hand, the lower parts of the Tertiary layer, between 8,350 and 8,450 ft., have given definite signs of oil. The electrical measurements carried out on April 4 also yielded indications that the area was gas- and oil-bearing.

As a result of these findings, a number of tests were carried out. One perforation to a depth between 8,560 and 8,570 ft. yielded nothing but salt water. A second test, to a depth of between 8,497 and 8,515 ft., yielded the same result. On May 22, in the lower Oligocene, another bore was made to a depth of between 8,467 and 8,473 ft. On May 24, the drill hole erupted. The bore hole now has a continuous flow of approximately 33 tons of crude oil daily. This means that petroleum, although in small amounts thus far, has for the first time been found in Upper Austria.

This discovery is of decisive importance, even though at the present time it is still impossible to make any predictions as to the extent of production which may be expected or the size and final number of deposits. They must merely be considered in the light of the demand for petroleum derivatives in Austria, which is increasing at an extraordinary rate. It must also be remembered that the country has to furnish the Soviet Union with 1 million tons of oil annually for the next nine years and that even now commercial exports of oil are endangering the crude oil supplies of the already hard-pressed refineries. Since the rich deposits of the Vienna Basin which has thus far been opened up will soon pass their maximum production limits, the development of new sources is a matter of utmost urgency to the Austrian economy.

NEW PETROLEUM FACULTY AT LEOBEN INSTITUTE. With their annual capacity of 3.7 million tons, Austria's petroleum plants are not only able to cover Austria's domestic requirements but also to deliver one million tons per year to the Soviet Union in fulfilment of the provisions of the State Treaty. Another 1 million tons remain for export purposes. In view of the importance of oil production, it is obvious that the question of training specialized engineers has become a very timely one.

The Institute of Mining Technology in Leoben has now established a special department in this field. A nucleus for this faculty has existed since 1948, when a chair was established for Deep-Well Drilling and Petroleum Engineering. The department offers lectures, during the 5th to the 8th semesters, on deep-well drilling equipment, deep-well drilling, petroleum extraction and petroleum operations. The students are also given thorough training in the fields of oil-well geology, general geology, geophysics, the science of

mineral deposits and machinery.

The new faculty is still a temporary arrangement and, for the time being, will be conducted in close collaboration with the Faculty of Mining which has been in existence since 1942, the year in which the Institute of Mining Technology was founded. It is planned that in the future the specialized fields of mining and petroleum engineering will be separated after the fourth semester, by which time basic engineering training will have been completed. This system has proved its value at British, Dutch and American universities.

Search for Austrians (Continued from Page 1)

recently. The delegates urged that further steps be taken to repatriate former prisoners of war still in Russia, whose names, they held, are known to the Austrian authorities. It was also proposed that efforts should be undertaken to obtain Russian agreement that an Austrian search party, composed in part of former POW's, be admitted into the USSR and be allowed to enter camps and other places of detention in the remote regions of Russia's North and East. The Austrian Council of Ministers, it was learned, will deal with the subject in one of its next sessions.

According to a recent report in the Austrian daily, "Die Presse," there are still about 8000 Austrians in the USSR, some of whom are regarded as "Soviet citizens" or as "stateless" by Soviet authorities, which is believed to be the chief reason for the widely differing estimates published by Austrian and Russian sources.

NEW IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN CARINTHIA. New deposits of iron ore have been discovered at Huettnerberg in Carinthia, Austria's oldest iron ore mine, which supplies valuable ores containing manganese admixtures. This means that production is assured for another 25 years. Funds will be allocated in the near future to finance the purchase of modern mining machinery and equipment.

MANUFACTURED GOODS ARE PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN EXPORT TO SOUTH AMERICA. Austrian trade with South America is showing a very favorable development. Last year, there was an absolute increase in this trade, as compared with the year 1954. In trading with South America in 1955, Austria ended the year with the trade balance in her favor. The value of the imports involved was 27.3 million dollars, as against 23.9 million in 1954. Austrian imports from South America in 1955 were worth 25.6 million dollars, compared with 18 million in 1954.

The percentage of Austria's total imports from South America showed a slight increase. The region's share in Austria's total exports for 1955 was 3.9% (4% in 1954) and 2.9% in her total imports (2.7% in 1954).

Manufactured goods played an important part in Austrian export to the area, with Austrian machinery of all kinds registering increased sales, especially in recent years. Despite very strong competition, Austrian paper, yarn, fabrics and textiles also penetrated South American markets and maintained their positions there. Precision machinery, optical equipment, electrotechnical apparatus, wood and cork products, various chemical substances and products, dyes, tanning materials as well as vehicular items were in strong

demand. Austrian imports from South America consist primarily of grains, fodder, meat and meat products, wool, coffee, cocoa, cotton, ores and fruit.

AUSTRIAN TECHNOLOGICAL SPECIALISTS ACTIVE IN U.S. Of 390 graduates of foreign technological institutes or faculties who are currently active in the United States and Canada, 27 come from the Institute of Technology in Vienna, thereby constituting the largest contingent in this group from overseas. Since 1945, two regular professors, three assistant professors and ten lecturers of the Vienna Institute of Technology have emigrated to the United States, Great Britain, Argentina and Egypt, where they have remained up to the present time.

LINZ BUILDING WORLD'S LARGEST POURED CONSTRUCTION. With a population of 183,000, the Austrian city of Linz has approximately 20,000 apartment-hunters, representing one-third of all Linz families. Between 1945 and 1955, approximately 2,000 new apartments were built and rented. During this period it became increasingly difficult to obtain building materials and the brick supply was especially limited. As early as 1946-47, it became necessary to resort to the pouring method of construction, first using fine brick chips and, as of the current year, foundry pumice and slag from VOEST (United Austrian Iron and Steel Works). This has proved to be an extremely profitable procedure, since the residues of the VOEST blast furnaces provide a first-class — and hitherto unknown — building material. Moreover, transportation costs to the building sites are negligible. As a result of these satisfactory experiences, an increasing number of houses have been built by the pouring method since 1948. The materials used included Bino sheathing into which a mixture of foundry pumice and sand is poured. The favorable results obtained with respect to heat and sound insulation in these structures led to the building of a 10-story "poured" apartment house in 1954. This was followed in 1955 by a 14-story building 152 ft. high.

612 CORPORATIONS IN AUSTRIA. According to the annual report of Central Association of Corporations, there was a total of 612 joint stock companies in Austria at the end of 1955. Of this number, 493 were domestic corporations with a stock capital of 5.07 billion schillings and 114 branch organizations of foreign corporations. As a result of readjustments and of fixing the stock capital at new levels in 23 companies, the total value of stock capital has been increased by 820 million schillings.

AUSTRIA EXPECTING TOURIST BOOM. "Unprecedented season, despite shortage of beds," are the words recently used by the hotel industry to describe the forthcoming vacation season in Vienna. However, this description gives only the faintest picture of the tremendous problems facing the Austrian tourist industry as a whole. According to official estimates, by November 1 approximately 11 million tourists will have either passed through Austria or stayed there for longer periods. The Federal Railroads are expecting over 5,000 special trains from Germany, the Nether-

lands and England. More than 40,000 foreign visitors alone have made application to see the Kaprun hydroelectric project.

AUSTRIA ONE OF THE CHEAPEST TOURIST COUNTRIES.

A survey of the basic price levels in Europe's more popular tourist countries recently conducted by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, showed Austria to be among the very cheapest:

	Accommodation (per person—per day, in U.S. \$)	Food
Western Germany	3.00	3.25
England	3.00	2.30
France	2.88	4.38
Switzerland	2.53	4.15
Italy	2.42	4.03
Austria	1.84	2.07
Greece	1.38	2.30
Spain	1.15	2.53

NEW YORK-VIENNA IN 18 HOURS. Effective June 1, 1956, Pan American Airways will fly DC-7Cs on the New York-Glasgow-Frankfurt-Munich-Vienna route. With this plane, the traveller can reach the Old World three hours sooner than was previously possible. A round-trip ticket costs about 800 dollars and a one-way flight a little over 350 dollars.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR WORLD POWER CONFERENCE.

Over 2,600 persons, 300 of them Austrians, have given notification to date of their intention to participate in the World Power Conference being held in Vienna from June 17-23. Since these notifications are still coming in, it is likely that the final number will be over 3,000. Approximately 20 tons of printed matter have been made available to those attending the Congress, to the 44 national committees of the World Power Conference, to the press and to the Interpreters' Institute. This material includes 260 reports which were submitted up to January 10, 1956, by participants in the conference from all over the world. It also includes 18 general reports in the three languages of the conference, German, English and French.

31-MILLION-DOLLAR WORLD BANK LOAN. The negotiations with the World Bank for a loan of 31 million dollars have been terminated with success. Two agreements have been initialed, one providing for a 21-million-dollar loan for the Ybbs-Persenbeug power project and the other for 10 million dollars, for the Drau River power plants. The rate of interest on the loans was set at 4-3/4%, the term for the first one being 25 years and for the second 20 years. Signing of the agreement will take place in Washington, about one month from now.

SUSPENSION RAILWAYS ARE SAFEST MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

In the 30-year period ending in December 1955 since the Rax Line, Austria's first suspension railway, went into operation, more than 50 million passengers have been transported by these railways without a single fatality or serious accident of any kind. Four-and-a-half mil-

lion persons used these suspension railways during the year 1955 alone.

DISPERSION OF EXPORTS. Creditanstalt-Bankverein presents a survey of Austrian economic development during 1955 and a preview of 1956. Particularly noteworthy is the chapter on foreign trade which states, in part: "The difficulties in concluding foreign trade transactions which developed at the end of the year due to their coming under the jurisdiction of three different ministries as well as of the National Bank, have in all probability now been eliminated at least to the extent that there are no longer any very disruptive delays in foreign trade operations. Imports of important raw materials and also of machinery and spare parts are no longer likely to be subjected to further reductions, if for no other reason than to maintain the production level required by the economic situation and competitively-g geared economy. On the other hand, other overly-high imports, such as of passenger automobiles and the like, will probably be subjected to credit restrictions.

"During the current year, one of the most urgent problems in trade policy will be that of reducing imports to an absolute minimum and of increasing exports as far as existing production capacity allows. A continuing need, whose solution has been frequently called for, is that of further dispersion of the companies participating in export, since the Austrian export trade is still carried on primarily by a relatively small number of large-scale enterprises. However, contrary to the frequently-voiced opinion that it is only the big companies which have good prospects in overseas trade, there is an opportunity in the field for small and medium-sized companies which pool their resources in joint export enterprises or which make use of the services of specialized trade firms. In fact, in the case of many countries with small market resources and also of foreign buyers with special requirements, it is much more the small and medium industries—and also the crafts—rather than the big industries, which come into the picture. This is an opportunity which ought to be exploited much more fully than it has been in the past. Austrian foreign trade will also have to bend every effort to widen the scope of transit business.

AUSTRIAN PLASTICS CONSUMPTION UP. The utilization of plastics and plastic products in Austria has been increasing steadily during recent years. The total increase for the years 1954-55 has been recorded at 39%, or 17,000 tons. A breakdown of production reports by companies concerned serves as evidence of this fact. Large-scale investments have been made by these plastic-producing companies in order to expand their production capacity and various new inventions and newly-adopted machines have contributed considerably to this expansion process. The output of molding material throughout Austria has been stepped up by 30% over 1954 in order to meet the ever-increasing demands of processing industries. Suppliers of basic molding material have also been greatly helped by the abundant natural-gas resources used in the production of acetylene, the raw material involved, which has hitherto required considerable import of chemicals.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

"THEATER IN DER JOSEFSTADT" TO APPEAR IN NEW YORK. Vienna's "Theater in der Josefstadt" is scheduled to make a guest appearance at the Barbizon Plaza Theater in New York during the first half of July, 1956. According to Mr. Felix Gerstmann, the Manager, the opening performance will be on July 4 and the final presentation on July 13. The play to be presented is "Rendezvous in Wien," a comedy by Fritz Eckhardt. The performance will be directed by Werner Kraut and the cast will include Erich Nikowitz, Wilma Degischer, Elizabeth Markus, Maria Emo, Ernst Waldbrunn, Peter Weck and Bruno Dallansky.

INTERNATIONAL CITY PLANNING CONGRESS IN VIENNA. The 23rd International City Planning Congress will be held in Vienna at the end of July. The theme of the meeting will be: "The City and its Surroundings." The congress was last held in Vienna in 1926. This year, more than one thousand delegates and specialists from some 40 countries all over the world are expected to attend. The meetings will be held from July 22-28 in Vienna's City Hall. During the period of the Congress, the City Hall will also be the scene of an International City Planning Exhibition at which 17 different European and non-European countries will display plans for projects dealing with the problem of "The City and its Surroundings."

The municipal administration of the Austrian capital is awarding an "International Film Prize of the City of Vienna" for the best film on town planning shown at the film festival being held in connection with the Congress. A number of films have already been announced for showing.

At the suggestion of the United Nations, the Congress will also work out principles on the density of settlement in housing developments. It is planned that such principles will be developed for use in all parts of the world.

MOZART ROOMS IN "FIGARO HOUSE" REOPENED. In honor of the "Mozart Year" celebrations, the city of Vienna has restored the rooms in the building at Domgasse 5, known as the "Figaro House," where Mozart's opera "The Marriage of Figaro" was written. Completion of the restoration work provided the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna with an occasion for organizing a small-scale exhibition in these rooms, which are of great interest to music lovers from all over the world. All items of doubtful value or whose genuineness has not been corroborated by recent research were removed. On the other hand, several new items were placed on display, including silhouettes by Loeschekohl of Mozart himself and of all of the singers who participated in the first Vienna performance of "Figaro."

NATIONAL LIBRARY OPENS MOZART EXHIBITION. The opening of the exhibition entitled "Mozart's Work and Times" at the Austrian National Library also marks the re-opening of the magnificent central hall of the building on Josefsplatz, where restoration work has been going on for the past year and a half. This is considered by many the most beautiful library in the world and, even at the time of

its erection in 1726, surpassed all other library buildings which had been constructed up to that time, including the Vatican, Ambrosian and Escorial libraries.

The display, arranged by the Ministry of Education, is the most extensive ever to be organized in honor of Wolfgang



Austrian National Library

Amadeus Mozart. It features some 300 items, exhibited in 61 showcases. Among the material on display are maps and pictures of Salzburg as well as documents from that city, compositions dating from the final days of the composer's life, a copy of the Mozart portrait by Lange dating from 1782, the notice of Mozart's death and the file on the probation and execution of the composer's estate. The objects exhibited give moving and inspiring testimony to the composer's great life and work.

A majority of these treasures originate in Austria. Most of the original manuscripts of Mozart and his contemporaries, Haydn, Salleri, Gluck, Dittersdorf, Gassmann etc., together with precious first editions, letters, libretti, figurines and earliest-known sets of the "Magic Flute," and the theater tickets and portraits are assembled from among the unique items which are the property of the National Library.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY COURSES. The number of applications received for the Vienna International University Courses, being held from July 10 to September 28, is already four times as great as that of 1955. The applicants are mainly from Great Britain, the United States and the Scandinavian countries, but also from Germany, Italy and France.

As in the past, the courses begin with classes in the German language for foreign students, conducted on three different levels, as well as a special course for professors of the German language working abroad. The lecture series, which this year runs from September 6-28, will be devoted to the subject: "Austrian Culture: Past and Present."

Among the lecturers will be Professor Pella of Rome, former Italian Prime Minister; also Prof. Boucher of the Sorbonne in Paris and Prof. Lauwery of the Institute of Education in London.

AUSTRIAN CANCER SPECIALIST COMING TO U.S. At the invitation of the American Cancer Society, Professor Ernst Navratil, Director of the University Gynecological Clinic in Graz, will deliver a paper at the Third American Cancer Congress in Detroit. His talk will deal with the surgical treatment of cancer in women. Dr. Navratil has also been invited to deliver the Richardson Memorial Lecture at Harvard University.

VIENNA ETHNOLOGIST TO MAKE NEW SOUTH AMERICA TRIP. Last November the Brazilian Minister of Education, Assis de Chateaubriand, who was in Vienna for the opera festival, referred at a party to urns which had been discovered in the Guapore Territory in the western Mato Grosso, along the border between Brazil and Bolivia. Dr. Etta Becker-Donner, the Director of the Vienna Ethnological Museum, then mentioned that during her last expedition she had brought back urns of this type and that it was her intention to continue her explorations at the earliest opportunity. The Minister, who is the owner of a newspaper and of several radio and television stations, expressed a wish to assist her in this enterprise. The project is now about to be realized and Dr. Becker is leaving shortly for a stay of three to four months in the jungle, where she will devote herself to studying the Indian tribes living along the Guapore River.

VIENNA ETHNOLOGIST TO VISIT NEW GUINEA. Professor Martin Gusinde, the Vienna ethnologist who is currently teaching at the Catholic University in Washington, will leave shortly for an extended trip to New Guinea, where he will make a study of the pygmy tribes living in the mountainous interior of the island.

AUSTRIAN CONDUCTOR AT TEATRO COLON. Gilbert Schuchter of Salzburg has been engaged by the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires to conduct eight symphony concerts during its fall season.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS LECTURE AT GRAZ. At the invitation of the "Study Organization for the Application of Nuclear Physics," Dr. Lise Meitner and Dr. Otto Hahn, both Nobel Prize winners and both from Vienna, recently delivered lectures on problems of atomic science at the Graz

Institute of Technology. During their stay in Graz, the two scientists were awarded honorary membership in the Society for Atomic Physics.

SIEGFRIED TREBITSCH DIES. Professor Siegfried Trebitsch, the Austrian author, died in Zurich on June 3 at the age of 88. Professor Trebitsch was known principally for his German translations of the works of George Bernard Shaw. He also wrote a number of short stories, novelettes and plays. He was born in Vienna in 1868. Among his friends were such great Austrian literary figures as Stefan Zweig, Franz Werfel and Hugo von Hofmannsthal. His final work was an autobiography entitled "Chronicle of a Life."

PHILHARMONIC PRIZE FOR EIGHT-YEAR-OLD VIOLINIST. Leander Pfeller, an eight-year-old violinist, was awarded first prize in the contest organized by the Vienna Philharmonic for the encouragement of young musicians. Some of his competitors were as much as 20 years older. The young artist was given his first violin lessons when he was three and at the age of five was admitted to the State Academy of Music, which awarded him a scholarship in view of his extraordinary talent.

TEACHERS FROM 50 COUNTRIES TO MEET IN VIENNA. Representatives of Catholic teachers' organizations from some 50 countries all over the world will attend the Third World Congress of the World Union of Catholic Teachers' Associations, to be held in Vienna during the summer of 1957. Professor Giorcelli, the Secretary General of the Union recently visited Vienna to make preparations for the meeting.

AUSTRIAN BUILDING BRUSSELS OEEC PAVILION. Architect Karl Schwanzer, Vienna, will design the pavilion of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) at the Brussels World Fair in 1958. The OEEC had organized a competition for the project, in which 32 architects from several countries submitted entries. The Austrian pavilion at the Brussels exposition is also to be erected from plans drawn up by Dr. Schwanzer.

At the exposition, the OEEC will present for the first time a comprehensive survey of its activities and thereby give a graphic picture of the important part it plays in the integration of the European economy and, thereby, in the national economy of each of its member nations.

"HENGST MAESTOSO AUSTRIA" BEING FILMED. With Nadja Gray, Paul Klinger and a magnificent Lipizzaner stallion as the principal cast members, the Schoenbrunn-Film Company is preparing a film version of the best-selling Lehmann novel "Hengst Maestoso Austria." Shooting of the outdoor scenes has already begun at Salzburg and at the Piber stud farm. Horses and nature will play leading roles in this production.

SPECIAL TOUR TO SALZBURG CONGRESS OF AUSTRIANS ABROAD. The Home Lines shipping company is organizing a special New York-Hamburg run of the "MS Italia" in connection with the World Congress of Austrians

Living Abroad, which takes place in Salzburg from September 14-16, 1956. The trip will feature reduced late-season fares. The ship leaves New York on August 31, 1956, and travel offices are organizing special group trips from Hamburg to Salzburg and, after the congress, from Salzburg to Vienna. Mr. Frederic Taylor, President of the Austrian Institute of America, will head a group of Austrians and former Austrians in the United States who are participating in the trip.

RUTH DRAPER AT THE JOSEFSTAEDTER THEATER.

Ruth Draper, the well-known American monologist who had made a successful appearance in Vienna before the war, recently gave a matinee performance at Vienna's Theater in der Josefstadt. Her program, which met with an excellent response, included a number of monologues and sketches written by the artist herself and was presented without stage props or other actors.

MOZART FAN. "As music lovers the world over well know, 1956 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Various manifestations are being held this year to celebrate the bicentenary, but few of them can match the charming informality of a little event which has just taken place in Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace. In this attractive little Austrian city Mr. Harry S. Truman, former president of the United States, sat down at a small piano once used by the composer and delivered himself of the work known to musical historians as Mozart's Sonata No. 11 in A

Major, K.V. No. 331.

"Although reports from the source are sketchy, it seems unlikely that Mr. Truman played the sonata straight through. After all, life is short and art is long... But however casual his appearance and unpremeditated his performance, it is pleasant to find a former President of the United States paying an impromptu and sincere tribute to one of the world's greatest composers."

"New York Herald Tribune," June 6, 1956.

VIENNESE CONFIRMED MOVIEGOERS. Every Viennese goes to the movies on an average of 30 times a year. This proves that the people of Vienna are more enthusiastic moviegoers than the inhabitants, say, of the big German cities, including Berlin, whose yearly average is only 28.

In connection with International Film Arts Week, the Statistical Office of the City of Vienna has published an interesting analysis of Vienna's movie theaters and their audiences.

Nearly Two Hundred Movie Houses

Vienna has a total of 198 motion picture theaters, with seating for 85,769. The city's smallest movie house accommodates barely 100 persons. Its largest one, where important films are given their first showings, is only 100 seats short of 1,500. Last year, more than 47 million tickets were sold. On the average, three-quarters of the seats in a Vienna movie house are occupied.

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